

Coast Guard, DHS

§ 25.109

SOURCE: CGD 80-033, 46 FR 27109, May 18, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 25.101 Purpose.

This subpart prescribes the requirements for the administrative settlement of claims against the United States, other than claims against the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund under part 136 of this chapter and contract claims, but including claims arising from acts or omissions of employees of non-appropriated fund activities within the United States, its territories, and possessions.

[USCG-2001-9286, 66 FR 33639, June 25, 2001]

§ 25.103 Information and assistance.

Any person who desires to file a claim against the United States Coast Guard arising out of the activities of the Coast Guard may obtain information and assistance from the Coast Guard Legal Service Command, Claims Division (LSC-5), located at 300 East Main Street, Suite 400, Norfolk, VA 23510-9100, or from Commandant (CG-0945), 2100 2nd St., SW., Stop 7121, Washington, DC 20593-7121, or from the Commander of any Coast Guard District listed in 33 CFR Part 3.

[CGD 87-008b, 52 FR 25217, July 6, 1987, as amended by CGD 97-023, 62 FR 33362, June 19, 1997; USCG-2001-9286, 66 FR 33639, June 25, 2001; USCG-2010-0351, 75 FR 36278, June 25, 2010]

§ 25.105 Definitions.

Accrual date. The day on which the alleged wrongful act or omission results in injury or damage for which a claim is made or when the claimant discovers, or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have discovered, the alleged wrongful act or omission.

Claim. A written notification of an incident accompanied by demand for the payment of a sum certain of money, other than for ordinary obligations incurred for services, supplies, or equipment.

Settle. To consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, compromise (when specifically authorized by law), and dispose of a claim by disapproval or approval, in whole or in part.

Settlement authority. A person authorized to settle a claim.

[CGD 80-033, 46 FR 27109, May 18, 1981; 46 FR 29933, June 4, 1981]

§ 25.107 Who may present claims.

(a) General rules:

(1) A claim for property loss or damage may be presented by anyone having an interest in the property, including an insurer or other subrogee, unless the interest is barred under § 25.109(a).

(2) A claim for personal injury may be presented by the person injured.

(3) A claim based on death may be presented by the executor or administrator of the decedent's estate, or any other person legally entitled to assert such a claim under local law. The claimant's status must be stated in the claim.

(4) A claim for medical, hospital, or burial expenses may be presented by any person who by reason of family relationship has, in fact, incurred the expenses.

(b) A joint claim must be presented in the names of and signed by, the joint claimants, and the settlement must be made payable to the joint claimants.

(c) A claim may be presented by a duly authorized agent, legal representative or survivor, if it is presented in the name of the claimant. If the claim is not signed by the claimant, the agent, legal representative, or survivor shall indicate their title or legal capacity and provide evidence of their authority to present the claim.

(d) Where the same claimant has a claim for damage to or loss of property and a claim for personal injury or a claim based on death arising out of the same incident, they must be combined in one claim.

§ 25.109 Insurance and other subrogated claims.

(a) The claims of an insured (subrogor) and an insurer (subrogee) for damages arising out of the same incident constitute a single claim. The total award of combined claims may not exceed the monetary jurisdiction of the settlement authority. If the total award of the combined claims exceeds, or is expected to exceed, a settlement